



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## ECUADOR.

*Report from Guayaquil—Summary for month of July, 1906—Small-pox and yellow fever—Epidemic of influenza.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, August 6, as follows:

During the month of July, 1906, there were 12 deaths in Guayaquil from yellow fever and 18 from smallpox. Ten vessels received bills of health; 8 of these were fumigated to kill vermin.

Influenza was epidemic in Guayaquil and various other places in Ecuador during the months of June and July, and cases continue to occur.

## FRANCE.

*Report from Havre—Suspect case proved not to be plague.*

Consul Gaulin states as follows, under date of July 17, in regard to a case and death at Havre reported to be suspicious of bubonic plague:

An employee on a lighter, was taken suddenly ill while at work, and died the following day. He developed a bubo, which, on microscopical examination by the director of the bureau of hygiene and of the municipal laboratory of Havre, was declared by them to be due to acute septicæmia. The deceased had been employed on a ship trading with the west coast of Africa, but had not been in that country for six months previous to his death.

## GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended August 15, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 9	Benzi.....	Mobile.....	17			
15	Olympia.....	New Orleans.....	41			

## HONDURAS.

*Report from Ceiba, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended August 18, 1906. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, under expert investigation.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 12	Viator .....	New Orleans ....	20	0	0	0
12	Colombia .....	Mobile .....	18	0	0	0
14	Jos. Vaccaro .....	New Orleans ....	28	0	0	0
16	Atlas .....	do .....	20	0	0	0
18	Rosina .....	do .....	31	0	0	0

*Yellow fever declared present at Ceiba.*

On August 23 Surgeon Guitéras, who had been directed by the Bureau, August 7, to proceed to Ceiba for the purpose of investigating the reported presence of yellow fever at that place, informed the Bureau that yellow fever was present at Ceiba and had been officially declared, but was not prevalent. A few *Stegomyia* had been found.

*Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Sanitary conditions at that port and at Choloma, Pimienta, and San Pedro.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kahle reports as follows:

Week ended August 11, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 5	Mercator .....	Mobile .....	18	0	0	0
7	Suidal .....	do .....	14	0	0	0
8	Anselm .....	New Orleans ....	42	0	0	0
10	Espana .....	Mobile .....	14	0	0	0
11	Atlantis .....	New Orleans ....	19	0	0	0

At the request of the board of health of Puerto Cortez, I visited Pimienta on August 11, in order to give an opinion as to the advisability of opening traffic between said place and this port.

The town was found to be as clean as, if not cleaner than, San Pedro. There is not a tank or cistern in the town, the water supply being taken from the Ulna River; all barrels have either been destroyed or screened and oiled. The town has been cleared of tin cans, bottles, and other receptacles in which rain water might accumulate, and thus make it possible for the *Stegomyia* to reproduce. Most of the houses have been whitewashed inside and outside; all have been thoroughly and systematically fumigated. The yards are remarkably free of weeds. The last case of yellow fever in Pimienta was reported on July 2, 1906. A house to house inspection is, however, made daily.

San Pedro is still in very good condition, and the work of sanitation is continued. In Choloma less has been accomplished than in the above-mentioned places. The work of cleaning Puerto Cortez is progressing.